

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1861
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1862

BOARDS ARE LONG STARS SIGNED BY WEDNESDAY CLUB

Caruso's Rival Engaged
as Leading Tenor for
May Festival.

CAROLINA WHITE WILL SING "AIDA"

List Includes Artists Who Have
Won Fame on Operatic Stage.
Metropolitan Opera House
Orchestra, With Fifty Pieces,
to Be Conducted by Stu-
rani—Dates Announced.

Arrangements for what promises to be the greatest of a series of great May festivals held here by the Wednesday Club have been concluded. A number of soloists from the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, and from the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, together with the great Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, having been definitely engaged.

The leading tenor will be Alessandro Bonci, formerly of the Manhattan Opera House, for whose services the Wednesday Club will pay more than it has ever before paid for any artist. Too well known to musical people to need an introduction, Bonci will be remembered by others because of his criticism of Caruso, and because of the furor created by his wonderful singing at the Manhattan Opera House when Oscar Hammerstein introduced him to this country. Many music critics have placed the quality of Bonci's voice above that of Caruso, while, as a master of the art of singing and an exponent of the fast-dying school of bel canto, he is admitted to-day, by all musical education having to do with him, to be one of the other famous Italian tenors.

Carolina White, engaged. Another high-priced star for whom the Wednesday Club has agreed to pay more than it has ever before paid for any artist is Carolina White, the leading soprano of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, who has come into fame recently through her work in the operas "Aida" and "The Jewels of the Madonna." She will sing the title role of "Aida" here.

Full List of Singers. President Corley authorized the announcement that the following artists have been engaged:

Alessandro Bonci, grand opera tenor, regarded by many as the greatest of the operatic stage.

Carolina White, leading soprano of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, who will sing here the title role of "Aida."

Margaret Keyes, contralto of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, who made a wonderful record recently singing with the great Italian baritone, Tito Tuffi, in Philadelphia and New York.

Clarence Whitehall, baritone of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, who will be the only one of this year's artists who was here last season.

His singing of "Wotan's Farewell" at the last festival was so inspiring and impressive that musical people of Richmond have been insisting that he be invited here again.

Although it is considered, it is said, by the Berliners the greatest "Wotan" of this day, while last season his singing of "Elijah" at the great festival in Birmingham, England, and this winter in Carnegie Hall caused him to be hailed by the severest critics of both England and America as "an Elijah of a new era."

Helena Stanley, one of the sopranos of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, who, although one of the younger singers, has come into fame rapidly. She was a special part with selected artists, and this winter in Carnegie Hall caused him to be hailed by the severest critics of both England and America as "an Elijah of a new era."

Paul Atchison, celebrated tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, who has been taking leading roles in New York this season and has been very favorably received.

Julia Clausen, a contralto, who will sing the part of Amneris in "Aida," to be performed at the May Festival in concert form.

Bettie Burwell Booker, a widely known soprano and native of Richmond, who has recently made a great success at Covent Garden, London. Miss Booker will remain in America especially to sing in her native city at the Wednesday Club Festival, and will sail immediately thereafter to resume her London engagement.

Tina Lerzer, the celebrated Polish pianist, will be heard by the musical colony of Richmond for the first time at the matinee on the second day of the May Festival. Professor F. C. Hahn declares that her playing here will be a musical event that those fond of piano music should not miss.

Get Metropolitan Orchestra. In addition to the soloists named above, the Wednesday Club has engaged a portion of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, of New York, consisting of fifty pieces, which will be under the direction of Ignor Strani, one of the leading conductors of the organization. He is reported to be a worthy successor to Joseph Pasternack, who has conducted the orchestra here for the past two seasons, his frequent conducting of the Metropolitan Sunday concerts this season having peculiarly fitted him for the festival work.

The spring festival will be held on Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6, with a matinee on May 6, at the City Auditorium. Already about 500 contributing members have guaranteed a fund of approximately \$7,000, out of which to finance the bringing of the

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REORGANIZATION OF ARMY ORDERED

New Plan Will Be Put
Into Effect on February 15.

FOUR DIVISIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR

Heretofore There Has Been No
Tactical Organization Higher
Than a Regiment, and Work
of Preparing for War or
Any Emergency Will Be
Greatly Simplified.

Washington, February 2.—Provision for the tactical organization of the United States Army into three infantry divisions and one cavalry division, is made in an order issued by direction of President Taft and made public tonight by Secretary of War Stimson. This plan for reorganization, which becomes effective February 15, includes the entire mobile army within the continental limits of the United States and was first drafted by the War College division of the general staff and was determined upon with some modifications at the close of a conference of general officers at the War Department last month.

System New to This Country. Hitherto there has been no tactical organization higher than a regiment. There have been no brigades or divisions existing in time of peace. Upon the outbreak of war, when an army was needed, it was necessary to create such an army under all the stress and hurry and excitement of such an occasion. In order to carry out the necessary administrative work connected with the military establishment of the United States the country has been divided by the new order into four geographical departments—Eastern, Central, Western and Southern, with headquarters, respectively, at Governor's Island, Chicago, San Francisco and San Antonio. One army division will be situated in each of these departments, the Infantry Division being in the Southern Department with an infantry department in each of the remaining departments. The Eastern and Western Departments are virtually the same, territorially, as the present Eastern and Western divisions, while the Southern Department is taken from the present central division.

The New Assignments. Major-General Thomas H. Barry, the Central Department, Major-General William H. Carter, the Southern Department, Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss at present commanding Department of the East, the Western Department, Major-General Arthur Murray, the Philippine Department, Major-General J. Franklin Bell, including District of Luzon, Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards, District of Mindanao, Brigadier-General John A. Pershing, the Hawaiian Department, Brigadier-General Frederick Funston.

The First Division, Major-General Thomas H. Barry, including the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Marion P. Sutter, the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Robert K. Evans.

The Second Division, Major-General William H. Carter, including the Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General Ramsay B. Potts, the Fifth Brigade, Brigadier-General Frederick A. Smith, and the Sixth Brigade, Brigadier-General Ralph W. Hoyt.

The Third Division, Major-General Arthur Murray, including the Seventh Brigade, Brigadier-General William H. Carter, the Eighth Brigade, Brigadier-General Walter S. Schuyler.

The Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, including the First Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Frank West, the Second Cavalry Brigade, Brigadier-General E. Z. Steever, the Third Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Charles A. Phaff, the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Geographical Departments. The territorial organization heretofore existing is discontinued, and for military purposes the territory of the United States is organized into four geographical departments, Hawaii and the Philippines constituting two more.

In addition to the four divisions, there also will be established three districts for the Coast Artillery troops—one on the North Atlantic, to comprise the Coast Artillery subdistricts north of Delaware, inclusive, with headquarters at Fort Totten, N. Y.; another on the South Atlantic, to comprise the subdistricts between Baltimore and Galveston, inclusive, with headquarters at Fort Mifflin, Pa.; and a third on the Pacific, to embrace the subdistricts on that coast, with headquarters at Fort Miles, Cal.

A separate officer of the rank, if possible, of a general officer, will be placed in charge of each of these Coast Artillery districts, and he will be responsible for the training, discipline and instruction of the troops under his command.

The new order also creates a brigade of infantry at Hawaii, which will be

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FOUR FREE BIBLE IN CITY SCHOOLS

Dr. MacLachlan Com-
mends Board for Di-
recting Reading.

NOT NOW OPENED IN MANY HOMES

Minister Answers Those Who
Oppose Order, but Not Un-
kindly, Defending Use of
Scriptures in Public In-
struction of the Young
of Richmond.

Broadly asserting that there are countless homes in Richmond in which the Bible is never opened, Rev. H. D. C. MacLachlan, D. D., pastor of the Seventh Street Christian Church, warmly commended the City School Board in his sermon last night for directing that the Holy Book be read daily hereafter in the public schools.

The subject was discussed without unkind reference to those who have opposed the ruling.

Dr. MacLachlan's text was: "Shall We Have the Bible in Our Schools?" He said in part:

"The great law of the decline and fall of nations set forth in our text is this—that the decay of any people is in direct proportion to their poverty in or neglect of revelation; and if the Bible stands for revelation in its highest written form, it seems to follow that the neglect of the Bible and the bringing up of the rising generation in the political apostasy—a treachery whose baneful effects cannot be overestimated.

"Of course we must not limit the concept of vision to written words, nor must we identify the revelation with any book, however sacred. That has been one of the greatest mistakes in Protestant Christianity, and has led to a sort of bibliolatry, a worship of the book, which has tended in the direction of literalism and unspiritual religion. Not only the written word, but the living word, is necessary for national well-being in every age. The vision must be continuous. Prophecy succession must never be allowed to lapse; for precisely the greatest salt, preserving, saving forces of any age have always been and are to-day those prophetic men who have received a message from God, cannot rest until they have passed it on to their fellows.

"At the same time, next to these prophetic geniuses comes the record of the classic utterances of those other, and not less great, men who have lived greater prophetic men who led the Hebrew people in their progress towards fuller knowledge of God, and above all, the record of the life of Him whom our faith believes to be the greatest and highest soul that ever spoke for God to man. Take these records—i. e., the Bible—out of our national life as an effective force, and you lay the ax to the root of the tree.

Congratulations School Board. Last Monday evening, as you know, the City School Board adopted a resolution directing their teachers to open their daily sessions with the reading of the Bible. That action was hailed by many Richmond citizens, myself among the number, as a great step in advance—a distinct gain for the moral and religious life of the city; and we congratulated the School Board on their courageous attitude. But already opposition—perfectly sincere opposition, I believe—has developed, and it behooves all of us who are interested in the religious life of our community to take a stand for what we believe to be right. I know, of course, that there are many good people who will not agree with what I shall further say, but at least, I ask their indulgence and careful consideration while I say it.

"In the first place, then, I shall affirm that the Bible is the best of all text-books of morality. I do not quite like the phrase, 'text-books of morality,' for in the last analysis, morality being a thing of the conscience and will, cannot be taught theoretically, but the word 'text-book' is so wrapped up with school life that it best serves to convey the thought in mind.

With the exception of one year, with the driest and most unspiritual teacher or reader—can never be only a text-book, but must always prove to some extent an innervation and spiritual stimulus. And that is the way we need it in our schools. Even the least Christian of our modern educators is realizing the defects in an education that trains only the intellect and emotions and leaves the conscience and will untouched. Morals, they are saying one to another, must be taught in the national schools. They have even made experiments. Text-books in ethics have been provided—courses of instruction in elementary morals have been prepared, but with only indifferent success. Something more and other than a text-book is needed. It is a book where the greatest of moral issues are laid bare for good and evil, not in an abstract philosophical form, nor yet by

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HOPE OF CHEAPER POSTAGE HELD OUT

Letter Rate May Be Re-
duced to One Cent
an Ounce.

INCREASE CHARGES IN SECOND CLASS

Policy Outlined by Postmaster-
General Hitchcock in His An-
nual Report—Recommends
Lower Rates on Parcel
Post—Postal Facilities
Greatly Enlarged.

Washington, February 2.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock's annual report, made public to-day, tentatively suggests reduction of some parcel post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond eleven pounds; recommends civil pensions for postal employees; an increase in rates on second-class mail, which may pave the way for 1-cent letter postage; the consolidation of the third and fourth classes, so books and papers may be forwarded by parcel post; and points out that during his administration, expense of operating the postal service has been cut down \$45,000,000.

In course of a statement on the condition of postal finances, Mr. Hitchcock says in his report:

"In 1911, for the first time since 1853, postal receipts exceeded postal expenditures, leaving a surplus instead of a deficit. A heavy loss of revenue in 1912, due to the extraordinary amounts of franked matter mailed in the political campaign, created a temporary deficit; but since the close of the fiscal year the income of the department again has outstripped expenses.

"The year preceding the present administration was marked by the largest postal deficit on record, amounting to \$17,500,000. During the next two years the deficit was greatly reduced and later eliminated. When compared with the financial shows of four years ago the reports of income and expense for subsequent years indicate an aggregate saving of about \$45,000,000.

Profitable Lines Developed. "The year preceding the present administration a surplus has been accomplished, not by curtailing the service, but by developing it along profitable lines. While postal facilities have been greatly enlarged, extensions have not been made in a haphazard manner, but only when shown on investigation to be justified by conditions.

The establishing of postal savings banks at present postal offices, completed in the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1912—the year covered by the report. Since then the system has been extended to 4,004 fourth-class post-offices, as well as to 845 branch offices and stations in the larger cities. There are now 12,312 postal savings banks at which patrons may open accounts. The number of depositors is approximately 300,000, and the aggregate about \$28,000,000, not including \$1,314,149 withdrawn and invested in postal savings bonds.

On the basis of the present monthly net increase of deposits, it is estimated that the gross income of the postal savings system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, will amount to \$700,000, and the interest payable to depositors to \$300,000. The income of the system for payments as to the total expenses of the central office, but will be approximately \$275,000 less than enough to cover the entire expense of the service.

However, the Postmaster-General's report states, "It is expected that the deposits have increased to \$50,000,000, which, at the present rate, they will do soon, the system will be self-sustaining."

Parcel Post Not Covered. The report contains no references to subjects which have developed since December 1, and consequently, the Postmaster-General's consideration of the parcel post has to do only with the preliminary work of establishing the new system, which was begun on January 1. Tentatively, however, he recommends not only that the parcel post rates be reduced, but that the weight of packages be increased to a point above the maximum weight of eleven pounds. On this subject, the report says:

"While the postage rates for the new parcel post system range considerably lower than corresponding express charges, it is believed that experience will show them to be higher in some instances than is necessary in order to maintain the service at cost. Likewise, the restriction that places an eleven-pound limit on the weight of parcels mailed should be regarded as merely tentative. After the system is thoroughly organized on that basis the scope of the service in its usefulness to the public should be still further enlarged by increasing the weight limit. If properly developed under efficient management, the parcel post will prove to be a most important factor in reducing the cost of living."

Perhaps the most important recommendation contained in the report is that the third and fourth classes of mail be consolidated so that books and

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HE PREDICTS PENNY POSTAGE



ARMY IS ORDERED TO AWAIT ATTACK

Turks Will Not Fire Shot Until
After Allies Have Begun
Action.

DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY

Assertion That Balkan Forces
Can Storm Adrianople in
Three Days Is Ridiculed.

London, February 2.—The Porte has ordered the Turkish plenipotentiaries not to leave London until hostilities are resumed, and has instructed the army to await the attack before firing a shot.

Thus, the Ottomans, who, with the exception of the Montenegrins, are the only delegates left in London, remarked to-day that nobody could accuse them of not having done all that was humanly possible to come to terms. Animated by a humanitarian spirit, they added, Turkey wished to avoid useless carnage and wished also to show deference to the advice of the powers, although Europe had been unfair toward Turkey.

"Americans of Europe." Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, before leaving the capital, recalled what he had said in his first statements on arriving in London, that the Balkan peoples, who had adapted the Monroe Doctrine to their peninsula, aspired to become the Americans of Europe. They had inaugurated a policy of sincerity and straightforwardness, as was proved by their frank conduct in the peace conference, where they demanded from the first exactly what they intended to take, against double dealing on the part of the Turks.

The Balkan representatives, he said, would not have waited to their own disadvantage so long before resuming hostilities had they not been genuine regard for the powers. He again rejected the idea that even a small fraction of Adrianople should be retained by Turkey. Dr. Daneff concluded by saying that Turkey should have understood that she must abandon Europe entirely, her permanence there being opposed not only by the allies, but by the powers themselves, as shown by their collective note. Turkey has refused to quit peacefully, but will be forced to do so by another war, after which, fully realizing the strength of the Balkan states, she will become their friend."

Ridicules Threat. Osman Nazim Pasha, of the Turkish delegation, ridiculed the assertion that the allies would be able to storm Adrianople in a few days. He said they were evidently playing on the ignorance of the public. He pointed out that the fortifications on the hills surrounding the town form a circle twenty-five miles in diameter, within which are other circles equally strong. In addition, the town is protected by such natural defenses as the Rivers Arda, Tunjia and Maritza, and he declared that the garrison in the fortress could resist an enemy even tenfold superior in numbers, which the allied forces are not.

The plan to take Adrianople by starvation has evidently been abandoned, the Turkish commander having proved his ability to furnish supplies indefinitely for the fighting men and the civilians within the town.

Orders of the Porte. Constantinople, February 2.—An official note was issued to-day announcing that the Porte had ordered the plenipotentiaries not to leave London until after hostilities were resumed, and had instructed the troops not to fire until after the Bulgarians began their attack. The note added:

"The Porte considered it necessary to issue these instructions in order to convince public opinion that responsibility for the resumption of the war will rest exclusively with the Balkan allies."

STUDENTS REBEL AT FOOD SERVED

Virginia Men Plan Organized
Boycott Against Univer-
sity Commons.

DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY

SAY FARE IS NOT ADEQUATE
Lacking Both in Quantity and
Quality to Meet Needs
of Boarders.

Charlottesville, Va., February 2.—"Better Food and More Food" is the slogan of a large number of University of Virginia students who have planned an organized boycott against the university commons. The general dissatisfaction with the commons, which has been slowly gathering its force during the past four months, found an open and combined expression when the diners adjourned to Minor Hall in a body and held a mass-meeting. By actual count 117 students were present.

D. H. Rodgers, of Bowling Green, Ky., presided, stating the motives of the boycotters and calling for a general support in the campaign of agitation. John I. Vincoy, of Newport News, declared emphatically that the commons served by the Commons management was inadequate, both in quality and quantity, to meet the demands of a hard-working student.

Sidney F. Parham, of Washington, in dealing with the legal phase of the question, asserted that the university had broken its implied contract with its boarders by failing to supply wholesome food, and declared that no student was bound legally or ethically to pay the penalty that the university exacts of roomers who fail to board at the Commons.

The meeting by unanimous vote decided to perfect a permanent organization to be governed by a select committee of five, which will represent the association in all relations with the commons management and the university faculty.

One of the leaders in the boycott states that sixty-five men have promised to leave the commons for one month at least. The boycotters appear to be in earnest, and have laid plans for a long campaign.

It is not known what action the administration will take in the matter. An official of the university states that the general faculty will regret the attitude assumed by the "strikers." He further declared that the students would have found the wisper policy in a less belligerent campaign.

SLAIN BY BOMB

Woman Loses Life When She Un-
wraps Infernal Machine.

New York, February 2.—Mrs. Magdalena Herredo was instantly killed tonight when she opened a package containing a bomb that her husband, Bernardo Herredo, found in the hall of their apartment in the Bronx. Heredo, who is a Cuban, and Sarah Fughtmann, a boader, and also a Cuban, were badly injured by the explosion. At the hospital where they were taken Mrs. Fughtmann's condition was said to be dangerous.

Herredo found the bomb, and, thinking it was a package, some one had left for his wife, took it to her. She was removing the wrapper when the explosion occurred.

HIGHWAYMAN KILLED

Surprised at Work While Holding Up
Saloon by Detectives.

Chicago, February 2.—James Higgins, a twenty-two-year-old highwayman, was killed here early to-day in a fight with the police. William Cantwell, a companion, was clubbed into submission. Higgins and Cantwell had held up one saloon and were going through the pockets of patrons of another when two city detectives rushed in. Higgins dropped a revolver at the detectives' order, but was drawing a second when Detective Herman O'Brien shot him through the head.

FIRE DESTROYS AIKEN'S FAMOUS TOURIST HOTEL

Guests Flee for Their
Lives, Leaving Per-
sonal Effects.

MANY NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH

Loss on Building and Contents
Is Estimated at \$250,000—Fire
on Savannah River Front
Licks Up Wharves and
Terminals, Causing Loss
of \$1,500,000.

Aiken, S. C., February 2.—"Park-in-the-Pines," Aiken's picturesque tourist hotel, was destroyed by fire in a short time to-day, the guests having to flee for their lives, leaving most of their personal effects behind. All escaped in safety, but Colonel E. A. Dick, manager of the hotel, was overcome by smoke and was dragged from the burning building just before the flames reached him. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Mrs. John W. Nary, of Trenton, N. J., left on her dressing table about \$2,000 worth of jewelry when she and her two daughters were compelled to quit their suite. Several other guests reported large losses of jewelry and clothing. C. J. McCloud, of New York, who had a large display of rugs, furs and fancy goods in one of the upper rooms, saved none of his stock.

The building was a three-story frame structure, and contained 177 rooms. The fire is believed to have started in a storeroom in the basement, directly at the foot of the elevator shaft.

Mounting swiftly through the aperture, the flames spread very rapidly. There were only forty-four guests in the hotel at the time, and the fire had gained such headway when the first alarm was sounded that they had no time to save anything but themselves.

Leave by Fire-Escapes. Several of the guests tarried behind in their rooms to gather up some of their belongings, and the moments they wasted came near costing them their lives. In one case, a guest who had started in broad daylight, just before midnight, when they reached the halls they were turned back by a black volume of suffocating smoke, and had made their way to safety by means of the fire-escapes.

In the office safe, deposited by the guests, was about \$2,000 in cash, but so rapid was the spread of the flames that the clerk did not have time to save it, although the safe was open at the time.

"Park-in-the-Pines" was owned by Mrs. McArthur, of Detroit, Mich. It was built in 1902 at a cost of \$160,000. About \$75,000 more had been spent for furniture and improvements. Long-time residents of Aiken recalled that it was just fifteen years ago, that the Highland Park Hotel, a famous winter resort in Aiken, was destroyed by fire under similar circumstances.

Frederick O. Beach and wife, of New York, who are here for the trial of the former on Tuesday, were not stopping at "Park-in-the-Pines."

HEAVY DAMAGE IN SAVANNAH

Sunday Morning Blaze on River Front
Caused Loss of \$1,500,000.

Savannah, Ga., February 2.—Damage estimated at \$1,500,000 resulted early to-day from a fire of unknown origin, which swept the Savannah river front for two blocks, destroying the wharves of the Merchants' and Miners' transportation Company, several warehouses and business structures and the Planters' Rice Mill.

The blaze was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in a shed on the western end of the wharves. All the available fire apparatus in the city responded to the general alarm, and every effort was made to check the conflagration, with the assistance of fire tugs that were ordered to spread from the Ogeechee Canal east to within 150 feet of Broad Street, threatening many business structures and shipping.

After fighting the flames for four hours the fire finally was gotten under control without loss of life. Several firemen were slightly injured, but none seriously.

Railroad Heavy Loser.

The greatest loss sustained by the Georgia Railway Company, owners of the Merchants' and Miners' terminals and the Merchants' and Miners' freight, which was stored in the warehouses. The loss to this company is estimated at \$500,000, covered by insurance.

The American Steel and Wire Company warehouses, on either side of the entrance to the Merchants' and Miners' docks, were partially destroyed, with a damage estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000, also covered by insurance. Estimates place the loss of the Planters' Rice Mill property at \$20,000. The building was not insured, but the machinery was protected. Other losses include Conklin Tin Plate and Metal Company, \$20,000; Savannah Supply Company, \$15,000; Crane & Co. Pipe Company, \$25,000; Quaker City Flour Mills, \$1,400. Warehouses and business structures, several other firms also were damaged or destroyed, but the loss has not yet been definitely determined.

Much of the freight burned had only been discharged a few hours previous to the breaking out of the conflagration. Efforts of Agent Brakin, of the Merchants' and Miners' Company, to ascertain the origin of the fire have been fruitless. The shed in which the flames first were discovered is said to have been partially filled with hay.

President J. C. Whitney, of the Merchants' and Miners' Company, after a consultation here to-day with W. A. Winburn, vice-president of the Central of Georgia Railroad, announced that immediate steps would be taken for rebuilding the wharves.

Sunday Fire in Pines. Erie, Pa., February 2.—Fire to-night destroyed a building of the Erie Forge Company, causing a loss of \$100,000. A woman was probably fatally injured.